REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-27 are pending.

Claims 7 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by JP-60-185482.

Claims 1-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious in view of Heizmann et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,108,054 in view of JP-60-185482.

The examiner was not persuaded by the applicant's explanation of JP-60-185482 presented in a response filed October 8, 2004. In summary, the applicant had explained that JP-60-185482 shows a grid pattern having non-uniformly spaced grid lines, and that correction values computer from those grid lines are then delivered to a D/A converter at a constant rate. The examiner responded by noting that since the correction points/grid lines of the patter are spaced apart differently, then the points must be corrected at different times because points that are closer together have a shorter period of time to be corrected than points that are more spread out.

In response, the applicant notes first that the correction values which are sent to the D/A converter in JP-60-185482 are values that are computed from the non-uniformly spaced grid lines. Moreover, the correction values are computed *beforehand and stored in memory* prior to being used during operation of the display. Thus, the correction values are computed (e.g., "manually corrected while watching the vertical lines", specification as filed on page 1, line 31) and then stored "in a memory" (specification, page 1, line 25). When the display is in operation, the stored correction values are read out of memory at a constant rate and fed into the D/A. Hence, though the grid lines are non-uniform, the correction points computed from the grid lines in an offline manner are delivered to the D/A at a constant rate.

It appears this foregoing point was not made clear, and that the examiner seemed to interpret JP-60-185482 as computing the correction values "on the fly" from the non-uniformly spaced grid lines. This is not the case, however, as explained above.

As argued in the response of October 18, 2004, then, the foregoing point is the distinction between the prior art and the invention as previously claimed. Claims 7 and 9 have

been amended to more explicitly recite this aspect of the invention. For at least the foregoing reason, it is believed that the claims as previously presented in the October 18 response are patentably distinct over the prior art.

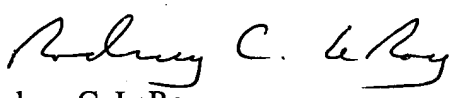
However, the applicant wishes to increase the likelihood of a favorable examination that would result in allowable claims, and so has amended the claims as presented herein. Each independent claim has been amended to further recite that the data rate varies "when said television display displays a high definition video signal which has a blanking period shorter than that of a NTSC signal." The cited art does not show this aspect of the invention.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance and an action to that end is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,



Rodney C. LeRoy
Reg. No. 53,205 for
George B. F. Yee
Reg. No. 37,478

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor
San Francisco, California 94111-3834
Tel: 650-326-2400
Fax: 415-576-0300
GBFY:cam
60457601 v1